

National Republican.

A. M. CLAPP, EDITOR.

The National Republican

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turned or referred. Printed manuscripts will not be re-
ferred or returned. The crowded state of our
newspapers during the session of Congress will preclude
the insertion of long articles.

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 13, 1877

MR. HENRY S. SANDFORD, who has been
nominated as Minister to Belgium, appears
to be especially distinguished for the mea-
sure of hostility the designation of his name
for the position has challenged. He appears
to be much, if not favorably, thought of at
this time. If half that is urged against
him is true he should be confined at home,
instead of being sent abroad as a representa-
tive of the Government.

WITH other journals, we were led to pub-
lish portions of an interview which the New
York *Herald* set forth to the public as hav-
ing occurred between one of its reporters
and Senator CONKLING. That gentleman
denounced the affair yesterday on the floor
of the Senate as a fabrication, no such inter-
view having occurred. What could have
led the *Herald* into such an act of rank in-
justice toward Senator CONKLING, or any
other man, we are at a loss to divine. It
intended as a mark of enterprise, the repu-
tation acquired in such a way is very cheap
at best, and the effect will be to bring dis-
credit to its statements when it speaks the
truth. We are heartily glad the "interview"
proves untrue.

The Game of Give-away.

Since the surrender at Appomattox "the
game of give-away," under an adjustment
of our domestic troubles, has been practiced
on the part of our Government to an extent
the most gracious and generous that is
known in history. Indeed, but little is left
to remind us that the North achieved any
triumph over the insurgents in that dread-
ful war which cost hundreds of thousands
of precious lives and hundreds of millions
of treasure, and all in the interests of peace
and unity—and that little is being rapidly
"given away." The giving away of the legiti-
mate fruits of a conquered peace did not
begin with President HAYES, though it is
not improbable that they will have all dis-
appeared before the close of his term.

The game of give-away began when the
master spirits of the rebellion were per-
mitted to go unpunished for their crime,
under an admission virtually made on the
part of this Government that the crime of
treason as allowed to in the Constitution of
the United States, has no existence in the
fact of open armed rebellion against the
integrity of the Union. In other words, the
term treason has no meaning in the cata-
logue of crimes, and is of less consequence
among the offenses against the welfare of
society than a trivial act of personal as-
ault and battery. JEFFERSON DAVIS was
arrested, held in prison for a season, and
then let loose again without punishment,
while he had committed an assault and
battery upon an individual instead of a na-
tion he would have paid the penalty of his
offense.

Then followed amnesty after amnesty,
until a vast army of insurgents were fully
restored to citizenship and began to mingle
in political affairs. In 1870 the freedman
was made a citizen and clothed with the
right of suffrage. This was too much for
the former slave-holders, and they repre-
sented citizens, and that class began to con-
spire for the suppression of the colored vote.

Several combinations of armed and disguised
men were formed for the purposes of intimi-
dation and assassination, and the South was
routed by these organizations until it became
a fearful thing to a knowledge once
such a whiteman's black, an active voting
population in any of the late insurgent
States.

One step by step, the cause of Repub-
licanism which saved the nation from its
great peril, has been pushed to the wall
under a callous, clumsy and misplaced
confidence down to the last Presidential
election. We do not care to review very
minutely the history of that contest, either
in its progress or its results, for there is
nothing therein to flatter or even exhort
the hopes of any sincere Republican
that ultimate point is to tell the country among
its consequences. There was much in that
contest to shock those who believe
that our elections should be con-
ducted honestly and justly, and who
respect the right of suffrage as among
the most sacred in citizenship. The South was
full of outrages the most diabolical, to pre-
vent colored and even white citizens from
voting, until the results of the contest were
narrowed down to three States of the South,
the loss of either of which to Mr. HAYES
would have made TILDEN President. Then
came a madcap improvement in the
machinery of our national elections. The Elec-
toral Commission was introduced and
legally invented as an agent for deciding
the Presidential question. The election
of Mr. HAYES followed under an arrange-
ment, no doubt, between certain high
contracting parties of Ohio, and others
of the Southern States and under terms
that could only be fulfilled by the with-
drawal of the troops from Louisiana and
South Carolina, and the exchange of two
Republican governors for a President who
had been elected as a Republican. In
other words, the South consented to an
Electoral Commission that should count
Mr. HAYES in, under the expectation that
he would, after his inauguration to power,
remove the obstacles that stood in the
way of NICHOLAS and HAMPTON's becoming
Governors of their respective States. These
consequences followed one after the other
speedily, and at the expense of a favorable
public opinion as to the President's honest-

and fair election; for, if CHAMBERLAIN or
PACKARD were not elected, Mr. HAYES
most certainly was not. In view of all this
it is unfair or unwise to assume
that CHAMBERLAIN and PACKARD were
traded off for the Presidency; and as an in-
evitable consequence the Republican party
of the South was thrown in, and literally
given away. This was another move in the
game of "give away."

Now that Mr. VOORHEES is a United States
Senator in public property, and it is not
amis to state that his ancestors on his father's
side were Dutch; on his mother's side, Irish,
Huguenots, and ALLEN. Some of the latter's
friends, however, assert that he favors
WRIGHT and that he will not be a candidate
if the chances favor the latter.

In the meantime the President had given
away a Republican statesman, who was en-
titled to the post portfolio, for a Democ-
rat, who had achieved honor as a rebel
against the Government, and had pursued
Mr. HAYES in hostile bearing up to the
hour that he was declared elected. Other
appointments were made which evinced no
better faith to the Republican cause. These
official acts have so far encouraged
the Southern and Northern Democ-
rats that they begin to assert a claim
upon the administration, and to dictate as
to who shall and who shall not be ap-
pointed to Federal positions. They do
more than this—they claim indemnity
for their losses during their attempt to
destroy the Government, and declare posi-
tively that they are to have it, sooner or
later. And why not, when the President
of the United States tells them during his
recent tour in the South that in the recent
rebellion they fought for principle, thereby
implying, if not saying it, that the North did
not fight for principle, as the twosides were
in direct antagonism, and both could not be
right? Then why not indemnify their
losses; pension their soldiers; return their
captured battle-flags and other trophies
taken from them on the field of battle; re-
store their slaves or pay their value; blot
out our history of the war and keep their
stars and stripes in their place; level down
the graves and throw away the monuments
placed thereon in memory of the boys in
blue; pay their war debt and repudiate ours;
and in this way consummate this great
national game of give-away in all its
fulness and extent. How do those who
gave their own flesh and blood to the na-
tional cause like the picture?

A Democratic Economist.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, is a most
devout reformer and economist. Few men are
more Pharsan than he in all matters of
economy, but, like all shams, his precepts
and performances are too wide apart to be
counted even as neighbors. A circumstance
has recently come to light which shows how
deeply this statesman feels for the interest
of money-saving to the Government. In
the Forty-fourth Congress he had something
to do with the bill providing for an appro-
priation of \$1,500,000 for the Centennial
Exhibition, and to make an exhibition of
our own intrinsic worth and usefulness he
introduced an amendment to the bill which had
for its intent to return the money to the
Government. Unfortunately for the mea-
sure, however, Mr. SPRINGER's understand-
ing of the meaning of language was so de-
fective that the law was exceedingly ambigu-
ous—so much so that the Centennial Board
applied to the courts for a legal and reliable
interpretation of its terms. Pending this
question in the Supreme Court of the
United States, Mr. SPRINGER was seized
with a desire to help the Government out of
the dilemma into which it had been brought
by his own behavior, and he begged At-
torney TAZZI to designate him as a special
counsel for the Government. This
request was granted under the impression
that Mr. SPRINGER, having been the author
of the difficulty, was conscientiously anxious
to have the same fully explained and resolved.

JUDY MACKIE, of South Carolina, who is
ever ready with a remedy for the political
ailments of the South, is now in this city in
the interest of a general amnesty that will
embrace in its scope the Ku-Klux and whisky-
wring conspirators of that section and the al-
leged Republican conspirators in South Caro-
lina and other Southern States. Judge
MACKIE thinks that the President would do
well to pardon all the murderers and whisky-
taives, and says that to turn the Southern
Governors will agree to condone the political
offenses alleged to have been committed by
Republican office-holders.

WHY does Secretary SCHURZ go back on
the conciliation policy of the President in his
treatment of the Pumas? He assures them
that he shall treat them much better than he
will the hostile Sioux, because of their uni-
formly peaceful character. The concilia-
tion policy of the President teaches us
to placate the white hostiles of the
South at the expense of our
friends. If this policy is good for the white
Southerners, why not just as good for the red
Indian? Dress up, gentlemen! Let us have
the same policy all around, what is to save
the gosse must be served up to the gander

also.

THE Baltimore courts are now engaged in
trying the cases of the misguided men
who engaged in the July riots. Pennsylvania
has got through with the riot cases. It is to
be hoped that the Maryland trials will soon be
terminated, and that never again in this enlightened
country will there be the occasion for such trials. Let us hope that justice will be
tempered with mercy in these cases, as these poor deluded men have families whose
only support they are. "The very worst thing
you can do with a man is to hang him," was
the best thing Bulwer ever intimated.

Mrs. BONHAM, a lady of fortune, has lately
died in England a poor case of 102. She
leaves a number of \$8.

The officers of the Paris Expedition have
sworn to exclude advertisements from the
official calendar.

MARYLANDERS are complaining that a great
many counterfeit quarters are in circulation in
some portions of that State.

REV. W. H. TILLEY, of St. James Cathedral,
Toronto, died yesterday morning. He was a
son of Guy Tilley, of New Brunswick.

An Onondaga man got a \$100 of honey last
year from six dollars' worth of bees. That
must have given them plenty of honey-must.

PROVIDENCE has lit her lamps by
electricity for over two years. Providence has
lit the lamps of heaven for millions of years.

ANOTHER Ohio treasurer has gone wrong.
This time it is the official custodian of the cash
of Clermont County, and the deficit is \$24,000.

THE Washington *REPUBLICAN* is a nice
paper and of course its personal column is its
best feature.—*Broad P. L. Men.* Thanks!

Mr. L. FARLOW, the novelist, and Joseph
J. CONKLING, the editor, were given a com-
munity dinner by the Local Club, New York, on
Tuesday night last.

MRS. BURNETT, author of "That Lass o'
Lowrie's," and her husband, who is an oilman,
are the latest acquisition to the literary society
of Washington.

M. HENRY L. PIERCE, Mr. Sommer's bi-
ographer, a man of fine qualities and of much
culture, has been nominated for Mayor of Bos-
ton, an office which he has already filled.

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also.

THE salary of the Rev. Peter H. Simpson, of
the Methodist Church in Bellinger, Mo., was
very small, and he increased his income by
forging pension papers. He is now in jail.

KELLY is a lucky man. No matter who goes
to warning, they all come to him. Essen is told
to be applying 350 canisters to his head, and
he comes to him; and the gunner who didn't
know what to do with him, but both refused to engage
in dueling.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS and Frederick Augustus
both challenged the other day for a legal gen-
tleman who didn't like something they had
written about him, but both refused to engage
in dueling.

MR. NORMAN TAYLOR ran in his stocking-
feet from Carlisle, Mass., to Lowell, to carry
the latest carriage returns. The distance is
nine miles, which he made in one hour and ten
minutes.

A GENERAL inventory has been taken by the
French Ministry of all the public libraries in
France. More than 200 towns have been found
to possess a library numbering from 10,000 to

15,000 volumes.

ANOTHER attempt to marry King Louis,
of Bavaria, has failed. The leading journalists
have gone so far as to allow the photograph of the
bride proposed to be sent to him; then he ex-
changed his blushing, pretense that the lady had a
loose forehead.

THE rifle with which the Countess of Duff-
ord fired the opening shot at the Winnipeg
plate tournament has been decorated with a silver
plate bearing a suitable inscription, and is
carried by the local volunteers most regular
in their attachment at drill and parade.

UPON this there was a contest, and the years
and months were demanded, and the amendment was
adopted.

THE members who had not answered arose to
vote, but the last man who did not answer was
not the last to stand when the last name was
called.

THE salary of Mr. TURNER, which limited the
increased recruiting to the cavalry arm of the
service, and in effect authorized the recruiting to
20,000 men, was rejected.

THE members of the House of Representatives
have voted to adjourn until the 1st of December.

MR. GARRICK, who had desired to have a
letter from the Secretary of War, which would
explain certain points in the Revised Statutes
of 1869, was told by Mr. A. M. CONYER, to whom
we are probably indebted for the introduction of
a reference to civil service reform at Wind-
ward Castle, in the time of Elizabeth. It intro-
duced one artist unknown to local audiences—
unknown as a songster, at least—and it
brought before them once more several much-
liked performers, whose reputation rests upon
firm grounds. The stranger is Miss
Eudie McVille, and the impression she
wrought was eminently favorable. Miss
McVille has a voice of considerable brilliancy
and power, and her execution of florid music
is precise, facile, and highly effective. The
better-known singers were Messrs. Castle,
Peakes, and Turner, and Mrs. Sezina Goggin,
and it need not be said that their welcome
was hearty, and their encouragement bestowed
upon the artistes. A round of applause
was accorded to the singer, and what division had been
arrived at in favor of the new artist.

THE vote was then announced as above.

STAFF RANK.

The amendment limiting the staff officers and
advisers to the pay of colonel was voted in by
the majority of the members.

PENDING the vote on the passage of the bill as
amended, Mr. ASHLEY, who was entitled to one hour
to speak, was called to order by Mr. CONYER.

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